QUARTER 1					
Countries	Babylonia, Assyria, Ancient Egypt, India, River Valley Civilizations				
STRANDS	TOPICS	CONTENT STATEMENTS	ASSESSMENT		
HISTORY STRAND	Historical Thinking & Skills	1. Events can be arranged in order of occurrence using the conventions of B.C. and S.D. or B.C.E. and C.E.			
	Early Civilizations	2. Favorable geographic characteristics allowed early civilizations (India, Egypt, China, and Mesopotamia) with unique governments, cultures, economic systems, religions, technologies and agricultural practices and products to flourish. These characteristics can be used to help understand the Eastern Hemisphere today.			
GEOGRAPHY STRAND	Spatial Thinking and Skills	3. Globes and other geographic tools can be used to gather process and report information about people, places and environments. cartographers decide which information to include and how it is displayed. 4. Latitude and longitude can be used			
		to identify absolute location.			
	Places & Regions	5. Regions can be determined, classified and compared using data related to various criteria including landform, climate, population, and cultural and economic characteristics.			

QUARTER 2					
Countries	China, Ancient African Civilizations				
STRANDS	TOPICS	CONTENT STATEMENTS	ASSESSMENT		
GEOGRAPHY STRAND	Human Systems	6. Variations among physical environments within the Eastern Hemisphere influence human activities. Human activities also alter the physical environment.			
		7. Political, environmental, social, and economic factors cause people, products and ideas to move from place to place in the Eastern Hemisphere in the past and today.			
		8. Modern cultural practices and products show the influence of tradition and diffusion including the impact of major world religion (Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam and Judaism).			
GOVERNMENT STRAND	Civic Participation & Skills	9. Different perspectives on a topic can be obtained from a variety of historic and contemporary sources. Sources can be examined for accuracy.			
	Roles & Systems of Government	10. Governments can be categorized as monarchies, theocracies, dictatorships or democracies, but categories may overlap and labels may not accurately represent how governments function. The extent of citizens' liberties and responsibilities varies according to limits on governmental authority.			

QUARTER 3					
Countries	Ancient African Civilizations (cont), Africa economics				
STRANDS	TOPICS	CONTENT STATEMENTS	ASSESSMENT		
ECONOMICS STRAND	Economic Decision Making and Skills	11. Economists compare data sets to draw conclusions about relationships among them.			
		12. The choices people make have both present and future consequences. The evaluation of choices is relative and may differ across individuals and societies.			
	Scarcity	13. The fundamental questions of economics include what to produce, how to produce and for whom to produce.			
		14. When regions and/or countries specialize, global trade occurs.			

QUARTER 4					
Countries	Australia, Washington D.C. trip				
STRANDS	TOPICS	CONTENT STATEMENTS	ASSESSMENT		
ECONOMICS STRAND	Markets	15. The interaction of supply and demand, influenced by competition, helps to determine price in a market. This interaction also determines the quantities of outputs produced and the quantities of inputs (human resources, natural resources and capital) used.			
	Financial Literacy	16. When selecting items to buy, individuals can compare the price and quality of available goods and services.			